

attorney before the Provincial Court and had some practice in Cecil County Court (1695) and in the Court of Chancery. Most of his offices were on the provincial level: clerk of the Council (1698–1716); clerk of the Prerogative Office (1699–1700); deputy auditor (1703–15); principal secretary (for part of 1701); Commissary General (1708–18); attorney general (1704–18); naval officer of Annapolis (1698/9–1718) and surveyor and searcher of Annapolis (1698/9–1718). He was appointed register of the vice-admiralty court (both shores) in 1698, apparently having been register of the court on the Eastern Shore earlier.

Cleborn Lomax (d. 1699) was clerk of Charles County, where he resided, from late 1689 or early 1690 to 1699. One of the complaints against Sir Thomas Lawrence was that he had required Lomax to pay over  $\frac{1}{10}$  of his fees as a condition of continuing as clerk. In 1694 Lomax appears as Deputy Commissary for Charles County. In 1693 he was appointed one of the clerks upon committees of the Lower House, being “well qualified” for the service. He served as clerk of the Lower House from September 1694 to March 1694/5. In April 1692 he was one of a committee appointed by the Council to recommend revisions in the laws of the province. He had some practice in the Court of Chancery. He appears in 1696 as a vestryman of Port Tobacco Parish in Charles County.

James Cranford (d. 1699), chosen a member of the House of Delegates from Calvert County in 1696, was admitted an attorney of the Provincial Court and Calvert County Court. He also had some practice in the Court of Chancery. The inventory of Cranford’s personal effects lists his law books and affords insight into the professional equipment of a lawyer practising in the county courts: four volumes of English statutes (“*Statutes of England*”, “*Statutes at Large*”, “*Acts of Parliament*” and Wingate, *Exact Abridgement of all Statutes in force and use, from the beginning of Magna Charta until 1641* [with continuations perhaps]), Sheppard, *Grand Abridgment of the Common and Statute Law of England* (1675), several volumes of English reports (Owen, Croke, Bridgman, Brownlow and Goldesborough, *March and Speciall and Selected Law-Cases concerning the Persons and Estates of all men whatsoever* [1641 or 1648 ed.]), Coke, *Institutes* (First and Third), “*The Interpreter*” (probably Cowell’s), Dalton, *Office and Authoritie of Sherifes*, Herne, *The Pleader* (1657), Brownlow, *Writs Judiciall* (1653), Sheppard’s *Councillor* (probably *Faithful Councillor*; or, *Marrow of the Law in England*, which we have seen cited in county court records of the period), West, *Symboleography*, Sheppard, *Actions on the Case for Deeds, etc.* and Fitzherbert, *New Natura Brevium*.

Henry Bonner (d. 1702) served as clerk of Prince Georges County Court from November 1699 to 1702. In 1694 he was clerk of the indictments (holding office until at least 1696) and Deputy Commissary in Anne Arundel County. Earlier he had been clerk of Charles County (1670–72); clerk of Anne Arundel County (1685–86, 1689–92); and clerk of the Council (part of 1685). Allegedly Bonner had been dismissed as clerk in Anne Arundel when he refused an offer of Sir Thomas Lawrence to let him act as deputy clerk and retain one-half the fees of the clerk’s office.

Christopher Gregory (d. 1699) served as clerk of the Lower House (1698–99); clerk of the Secretary’s Office and of the Provincial Court (1698–99); and clerk of Anne Arundel County (1698–99).

Thomas Hughes was probably the planter from Anne Arundel County who served as coroner and under-sheriff in that county in the early 1700’s.

Richard Kilburn (d. 1698), admitted as an attorney of Anne Arundel and Baltimore County Courts, served the House of Delegates in some clerical capacity.